Erratum

Livshultz, T., D. J. Middleton, M. E. Endress & J. K. Williams. 2007. Phylogeny of Apocynoideae and the APSA clade (Apocynaceae s.l.). Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 94: 324–359.

Livshultz et al. (2007) miscoded *Carissa spinarum* L. as having sinistrorse corolla aestivation (character 3, state 0) and misidentified its geographical distribution as restricted to Africa (Fig. 1 in Livshultz et al., 2007). Species of *Carissa* have either sinistrorse or dextrorse corollas (Leeuwenberg, 2001). *Carissa spinarum* has a dextrorse corolla (character 3, state 1) and is widely distributed in Africa, Asia, and Australia (Leeuwenberg, 2001).

The correct coding of *Carissa spinarum* renders the evolution of corolla aestivation ambiguous when mapped onto the phylogenetic tree presented in Figure 1 of Livshultz et al. (2007). It is equally parsimonious (two steps) to reconstruct a dextrorse corolla as evolving independently in *C. spinarum* and in the most recent common ancestor of the APSA clade minus Wrighteae or as a synapomorphy for *C. spinarum* plus the APSA clade with a reversal to a sinistrorse corolla in Wrighteae. The phylogeny presented by Simões et al. (2007), which sampled *C. ovata* R. Br. (syn. *C. spinarum*, dextrorse corolla) and *C. macrocarpa* (Eckl.) A. DC. (sinistrorse corolla), indicates that independent evolution of dextrorse aestivation in *C. spinarum* on the one hand and the APSA clade minus the Wrightieae on the other, as in Livshultz et al. (2007), is the more parsimonious interpretation when *Carissa* is better sampled.

Literature Cited

Leeuwenberg, A. J. M. & F. J. H. Van Dilst. 2001. Series of revisions of Apocynaceae XLIX: *Carissa* L. Wageningen Agr. Univ. Pap. 1: 3–109.

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Simões, A. O., T. Livshultz, E. Conti & M. E. Endress. 2007. Phylogeny and systematics of the Rauvolfioideae (Apocynaceae) based on molecular and morphological evidence. Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 94: 268–297.